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KEEP THE HOME FIRES BURNING

Sherman Lee Pompey

Published by the Johnson County
Historical Society, Warrensburg,
Missouri

FOREWORD

This is not an attempt to make a 100% complete and accurate history of the 7th Regiment State Militia Cavalry from Missouri in the Civil War. Such a task would be well nigh impossible a hundred years after it was founded, earned its glory, and then faded away into the oblivion of all but a few references in a very few books and county histories. It is an attempt to bring forth during these Centennial years as much history as we could possibly gather, from both sides of the story, for a historical record. Why? Because no one else had done it, and Civil War history from Johnson County, Missouri, is sadly lacking in a unified writing or research effort.

We have tried to be as accurate as possible. We have sought out many sources, talked to many old time residents of Johnson County whose ancestors were in or knew about this regiment that was stationed regularly at Warrensburg, Missouri. We have even gone so far as to take the journalistic liberty to incorporate parts of Major General Sterling Price's report to the Confederate government on his raid into Missouri, as it pertains to the engagements in October 1864 in which units of the 7th Regiment fought against Major Generals Sterling Price and John Sappington Marmaduke, Brigadier Generals John O. Shelby and William Cabell. For the first three, it was Missourians fighting on their own home grounds.

Frankly, we feel that this effort is a ground work, or a foundation laid so that some future historian may take up the banner we have unfurled and carry it on to a much fuller and richer conclusion than we have been able to do in these pages.

I wish to thank the Adjutant General's Office, State of Missouri, at Jefferson City for the copies of the regimental report on their activities in 1862 and 1863. I also wish to thank the Johnson County Historical Society for the stencils that made this booklet possible, and for publishing this study.

Sherman Lee Pompey
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CHAPTER I THE BASIS OF THE MILITIA

Shortly after the American Civil War started, Governor Claiborne Jackson of Missouri refused to raise troops at the request of President Abraham Lincoln. He was subsequently replaced in Jefferson City by a pro-Union Governor, H. R. Gamble. On November 5, 1861, President Abraham Lincoln wrote a letter in which he authorized the Governor of Missouri to raise a military force in Missouri as a State Militia. Thus Missouri gained a unique position in the Civil War annals, both as a "divided" State where both Union and Confederate forces were raised and fought each other, and as the only State in the Union to have organized and paid from Federal funds a State Militia by direct order of the President of the United States.

The field officers, as established by act of Congress and as stated in Abraham Lincoln's letter to Governor Gamble, were one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, and one major; and the company officers of captain, one first lieutenant, and one second lieutenant. The endorsement of November 6th by President Lincoln states: "This plan approved, with the modification that the Governor stipulates that when he commissions a major-general of militia it shall be the same person at the time in command of the United States Department of The West; and in case the United States shall change such commander of the department, he (the governor) will revoke the State commission given to the person relieved and give one to the person substituted to the United States command of said department." On November 25, 1861, Major General H. W. Halleck was appointed the major general of all Missouri State Militia; and on November 29th Brigadier General John M. Schofield was appointed and organized the Missouri State Militia.

The basic organization of the Missouri State Militia is given in War Department General Orders No. 96, issued at Washington on November 7, 1861:

Authority to raise a force of State Militia to serve during the war is granted, by direction of the President, to the Governor of Missouri. This force is to cooperate with the troops in the service of the United States in repelling the invasion of the State of Missouri and in suppressing rebellion therein. It is to be held in camp and in the field, drilled, disciplined, and governed, according to the Regulations of the United States Army, and subject to the Articles of War. But it is not to be ordered out of the State of Missouri except for the immediate defense of the said State.

The State forces thus authorized will be, during such time as they shall be actually engaged as an embodied military force in active service, armed, equipped, clothed, subsisted, transported, and paid by the United States, in accordance with the regulations of the United States Army and such orders as may from time to time be issued from the War Department, and in no other manner; and they shall be considered as disbanded from the service of the United States whenever the President may so direct.

In connection with this force the Governor is authorized to appoint the following officers, who will be recognized and paid by the United States, to wit: One major-general to command the whole of the State forces brought into military service, who shall be the same person appointed by the President to command the United States Military Department of the West, and shall retain his ~~comm~~mission as a major-general of the State forces only during his command of said Department; 1 adjutant-general; 1 inspector-general, 1 quartermaster-general, each with the rank and pay of a colonel of cavalry; 3 aides-de-camp to the governor, each with the rank and pay of a colonel of infantry; brigadier-generals at the rate of 1 to a brigade of not less than four regiments; and division brigade, and regimental staff officers not to exceed in numbers those provided for in the organization prescribed by the act approved July 22, 1861, "For the employment of volunteers," nor to be more highly compensated by the United States, whatever their nominal rank in the State service, than officers performing the same duties under that act.

The field officers of a regiment to be 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, and 1 major; and the officers of a company to be 1 captain, 1 first and 1 second lieutenant.

When officers of said State forces shall act in conjunction with officers of the United States Army of the same grade the latter shall command the combined force.

All disbursements of money made to these troops, or in consequence of their employment by the United States, shall be made by disbursing officers of the United States Army, assigned by the War Department, or specially appointed by the President for that purpose, who will make their requisitions upon the various supply departments in the same manner for the Missouri State forces as similar requisitions are made for other volunteer troops in the service of the United States.

The Secretary of War will cause any additional regulations that may be necessary for the purpose of promotion economy, insuring regularity of returns, and protecting the United States from fraudulent practices to be adopted and published for the government of the said State forces, and the same will be obeyed and observed by all in office under the authority of the State of Missouri.

By Order:

Julius P. Garesché
Assistant Adjutant General

General Orders No. 1 issued by Governor Gamble on November 25, 1861, stated that "each regiment shall have one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one adjutant (a lieutenant), one quartermaster (a lieutenant), one surgeon and one assistant surgeon, one sergeant major, one quartermaster-sargeant, one commissary-sargeant, and two principle musicians, and shall be composed of ten companies, each company to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, one wagoner, and from sixty-four to eighty-two privates." The forces were to be organized into brigades of not less than four regiments each and each brigade was to have one brigadier-general, two aides-de-camp, one assistant adjutant-general with the rank of captain, one surgeon, one assistant quartermaster, and one commissary of subsistence (captains). The company officers were to be elected by their respective companies and the field and staff officers were to be appointed by the Governor.

Volunteers were between 18 and 45, and as soon as "not less than 83 nor more than 101" desired to volunteer as a company for service according to General Order No. 2, they were to be mustered in to serve for the duration of the war in the State of Missouri.

The oath of allegiance was as follows: "You, each and every one of you, do solemnly swear that you will honestly and faithfully serve the State of Missouri against all her enemies, and that you will do your utmost to sustain the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and of this State, against all violence of whatsoever kind or description; and you do further swear that you will well and truly execute and obey the lawful orders of all officers properly placed over you, whilst on duty, so help you God."

All officers had to be sound and active, free from all malformations, defects of sight, hearing, and diseases of any kind. The forces were restricted to 10,000 men, but in spite of this restriction, there were over 13,000 who volunteered and were mustered in for the State Militia forces for the duration of the war.

CHAPTER II OVERALL ORGANIZATION

The 7th Regiment State Militia Cavalry was organized at large in Missouri in March and April of 1862. It served, until September of that year, as unattached with the Department of Missouri. At this time it was transferred to the District of Southwest Missouri, where it remained until October of 1862. Brigadier-General E. B. Brown served as commander of the District until September 24, 1862, when he was relieved by Brigadier-General J. M. Schofield. General Brown was the first commander of the District of Southwest Missouri, which had been organized June 5, 1862. On November 10, 1862, General Brown relieved General Schofield, and then Schofield again relieved Brown on March 30, 1863.

From October 1862 until June 1863, the 7th Regiment was with the 3rd Division, 2nd Brigade, Army of the Frontier as an unattached regiment. During this time the 2nd Brigade had three commanding officers: W. W. Orme, Colonel, 9th Illinois Infantry, from October 12th until December, 1862; Benjamin Crabb, Colonel, 19th Iowa Infantry, from December 1862 until March 30, 1863; W. F. Geiger, Colonel, 8th Missouri Cavalry, from March 30th until April 10th; and the final command was W. W. Orme again, this time as a Brigadier-General, April 10th until June 5, 1863.

Upon transfer to the District of Central Missouri, they again came under the overall command of Brigadier-General E. B. Brown, from June 9, 1863, until July 24, 1864. He was relieved by Brigadier-General A. Pleasanton (also spelled Pleasanton) who commanded from July 24th until September 3rd. On September 3rd Pleasanton was relieved by Brown who commanded until November 3rd. It was during this time that Brown and Pleasanton, along with the 7th Regiment State Militia Cavalry, fought Major-Generals Sterling Price and John Sappington Marmaduke at the battles of Little Blue, Big Blue, Independence, Westport, Stateline, Charlot (or Marmiton), and Mine Creek, Osage River, Marais Des Cygnes. It was at Mine Creek that a 20 year old private captured Major-General Marmaduke.

On November 3rd, 1864, Colonel J. F. Phillips, commanding officer of the 7th Regiment State Militia Cavalry, relieved General Brown as commander of the Central District of Missouri, the first and only time in the history of the District of Central Missouri that a colonel relieved a general. Colonel Phillips was relieved of command of the Central District of Missouri by Brigadier-General John McNeil, on February 27, 1865. While Colonel Phillips was commander of both the 7th Regiment State Militia Cavalry and District of Central Missouri, there were only minor skirmishes and scouting expeditions, but no major battles.

McNeil was commander of the District of Central Missouri until April 22, 1865, when he was relieved by Chester Harding, Colonel of the 43rd Missouri Infantry, who turned the District over to Brevet Brigadier-General J. L. Beveridge on June 25th.

The District of Central Missouri was abolished July 10, 1865, and the men were mustered out.

JURISDICTION

The State Militia differed in many respects from the enrolled militia. The State Militia were volunteers enlisted in the service of the United States and supported by the Federal government. The enrolled militia were volunteer home guard units that were not in the service of the United States, and were not paid by Federal funds. The State Militia was for State protection, and enlisted for the duration of the war. The enrolled militia were called up only in times of great need, such as Price and Marmaduke's invasion of Missouri in September and October 1864. The Governor of the State had the right to remove all officers of the State Militia, as he was also the appointing officer.

On December 30, 1862, the State Militia forces numbered some 10,500 men under arms.

CHURCHES AS BARRACKS

Three of the four ante-bellum churches in Warrensburg quartered soldiers during the war. The Methodist Episcopal South Church was a fine church built in 1853 on Lot 70, next east of the old Warrensburg Cemetary on Gay Street. It burned in 1864, as did the James McCown residence east of the church. The Presbyterian Church, founded locally in 1852, had a small brick church on the north side of Gay Street, a few doors east of Warren. The bricks showed where the soldiers scoured their bayonets during the war. After the war it was sold to the Evangelical Association for \$900. The Christian Church was here in 1859 and built a brick house on Lot 23 in Old Town where the late Dr. O.B. Hall's dwelling was. Here again the soldiers left their marks upon it. In 1865 it was sold to the Methodist Episcopal South Church since their own church had burned.

COLONEL EADS SAVES A REBEL

Since the dates of this occurrence have not been ascertained with any finality, it has been included in this chapter of the history of the 7th Regiment as a separate piece of history, rather than in the following chapters which will be a chronological history of the Regiment, not knowing where it fits into the puzzle. The war in Warrensburg and Johnson County took some peculiar turns, such as when, in 1861, two groups of volunteers trained here - one Union and the other Confederate - each group marching and drilling across town from each other, and sometimes even with each other.

Colonel James D. Eads was a Colonel in the 7th Regiment State Militia during the war. Matthew Houx, known as "Uncle Matt" Houx,

was a well to do farmer living northwest of Warrensburg. He was Southern in sympathy, but too old to fight. One day he was put under arrest and charged with murder by Union troops. He was ordered to be court martialed, was tried, convicted, and ordered executed. Two days before the execution, Shankling Gilkeson went to Colonel Eads and asked if he had not had Uncle Matt in jail on the alleged night of the murder. Colonel Eads said, "I did."

"Will you go with me tomorrow to Lexington and tell the court that fact?"

"I will."

On the morning of the next day, two good horses were ready to take them to Lexington. Eads appeared in his Union uniform with his colonels insignia. He was told that the road was lined with Confederates, and that he would be killed. They insisted that he should wear civilian clothes. He replied, "I'll go as I am, or not at all. If they see fit to kill me while on an errand to save the life of their friend, it must be so."

About nine miles from Warrensburg they were surrounded by men intent upon killing them. As soon as these Rebel troops learned his purpose, they allowed the two men to go forward. After consultation with the court, they turned Uncle Matt loose, and all three men departed for Warrensburg, returning safely.

Later it was learned that the Rebels had posted guards both ways along the Warrensburg-Lexington Road to protect Eads and Gilkeson from harm on their mission.

Colonel Eads was originally a founder of the Johnson County Regiment Home Guard Infantry, and their commanding officer from its organization in July 1861 until it was disbanded in December. It was under General John C. Fremont.

CHAPTER III

HISTORY OF THE REGIMENT IN 1862 AND 1863

At the time of the formation of the 7th Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, the whole country was filled with Rebel guerillas. John F. Phillips, Colonel of the Regiment, in his report of December 21, 1863, states that recruiting was carried on at the point of a bayonet and that they were brought into the recruiting stations at Warrensburg and Sedalia "under strong escort". At that time they were fighting two organized bands of guerilla raiders, Gordon's and Quantrell's, and it was during this time that the Battle of Lone Jack was fought, with the severe wounding of Major Emory S. Foster of Warrensburg, and the death of Lieutenant John M. Jewell. On May 1, 1862, the Regimental organization was perfected, and stationed at Georgetown, Missouri

During the months of July and August, 1862, Companies "A", "D", and "E" were stationed at Boonville, Missouri, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel T. T. Crittenden, and participated in the pursuit of Rebel forces under Colonel Poindexter in Northern Missouri. Company "D" under Captain Turly especially distinguished itself in the engagement at Compton's Ferry, where, at a single volley, it killed some 30 Rebels, crossed the Grand River in a ferry boat, and at Switzer's Mills they fought with valor.

From June 1st to August 15th, the headquarters were at Syracuse, Missouri, and on the 16th of August Major Emory S. Foster fought the Rebel forces under Quantrell at Lone Jack, where he was seriously wounded. Actually, Rebel reports stated that he died in action, but he was very much alive in 1864 when he helped to withstand Price and Marmaduke's invasion of Missouri.

On August 11, 1862, Confederate Brigadier-General John B. Hughes, Colonel Upton Hayes, and Charles Quantrell rode into and captured Independence, Missouri. Five days later at Lone Jack, some 25 miles east and slightly below Independence, Colonel Hayes and Quantrell, along with other Rebel officers, attacked Major Emory S. Foster with a force of 2,500 troops, while Foster had but 800 cavalrymen, units of the 7th and 8th Regiments Missouri State Militia Cavalry. These two regiments were pretty badly roughed up in the campaign, and nearly every officer in Major Foster's command was killed or wounded.

During the latter part of the battle, Major Foster lead 60 of his men in an attempt to recapture a cannon that they had lost to the Confederates. Eleven of the sixty men reached the gun, and as they were dragging this gun away, Major Foster was shot down and badly wounded. The new commander retreated with his forces to Lexington. Major Foster lost 75 men killed, the Confederates lost 118. The dead were buried in a common grave, the Union forces in one grave and the Confederates in another, each having a lone monument over them, but no Government issue tombstones to tell who lies beneath that sod.

During the next four days the 7th Regiment marched 125 miles, units coming from Headquarters to the relief of Lexington, and then they returned to Sedalia on August 19th. On the night of August 20th the Regiment, under General Totten, marched from Sedalia to the relief of Springfield, by way of Osceola, a distance of 135 miles, marching day and night, and they arrived in Springfield on August 27th. There they remained at Camp Schofield, near Springfield, until the night of September 21st, when the Regiment marched 35 miles to Crane Creek to observe the movements of the enemy forces at Cassville, and to check his impending and propose advance to Springfield. During this time there were several skirmishes with the enemy.

On October 13th they marched from Crane Creek to Cassville, where they arrived on the 14th. There they joined the Army of the Frontier, and were assigned to the 2nd Brigade under Colonel Phillips, 3rd Division under General Heron. From Cassville the Regiment participated in all the "heavy marches and privations of the Army of the Frontier", and was highly commended for its good behavior in the battle of McGuire's, between Fayetteville and Huntsville, Arkansas, on October 28th. On November 3rd the Regiment marched from Cross Hollows, Arkansas, by way of Elk Horn Tavern (site of the Battle of Pea Ridge) to Newtonia, where it remained until December 11th. It had almost daily skirmishes with Livingston's guerillas. On December 11th they marched to Elk Horn Tavern, arriving December 13th.

On January 8th, Company A, under Captain Houts, marched with one hundred men on a night march to Berryville, Arkansas, surprising a Rebel camp and killing ten men with no losses to his company.

At 11:00 P.M. on the night of January 11th, the Regiment marched to the relief of Springfield, infested with Major-General John Sappington Marmaduke's Rebels. They marched 80 miles, arriving the night of January 12th. During the next six days they marched towards Hartsville in pursuit of Southern forces. It was no easy march, as it was mid-winter, intensely cold, and they were without tents or transportation. They returned to Springfield on the 18th after having marched about 100 miles. On January 20th the Regiment moved to Greenfield, Missouri, where its headquarters remained until May 28th. One battalion, under Major Suess, was encamped in Linden, Christian County, and another at Carthage under Lieutenant Colonel Crittenden.

Under Special Orders Nos. 5 and 12 of February, 1863, five companies of the 3rd Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry were consolidated into the 7th Regiment, making it a 12 company regiment. Four of these companies were attached, and one company was distributed among the Regiment to fill in for losses sustained. Companies

"F", "G", "H", and "K" of the 3rd Regiment became companies "I", "K", "L" and "M" of the 7th Regiment, and Company "I" of the 3rd Regiment was disbursed among the companies of the 7th.

When the 7th Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry was initially organized, and during much of these early campaigns, they were under the following officers: Company "A" under Captain Thomas W. Houts, who was later promoted to Major; Company "B" under Captain Richard L. Ferguson of Miami, Missouri; Company "C" under Captain William W. Miller, who was mustered out by Special Order No. 1, dated January 5th, 1863; Company "D" under Captain Jesse J. Turley, who was accidentally killed May 18, 1862, and Captain James M. Turley of Georgetown, Missouri, who was later commissioned as Captain of Company "H", 13th Missouri Cavalry; Company "E" under Captain Owen D. Hawley, who died at Cassville, Missouri, October 5th, 1862, and Captain Abraham Darst of Dayton, Ohio; Company "F" under Captain Benjamin H. Wilson of Marshall, Missouri, Captain Rush J. Leaming of Harrisonville, Missouri, who was transferred to Company "B", and Captain John S. Crane of Marshall, Missouri; Company "G" under Captain M. W. Foster of Warrensburg, Missouri; Company "H" under Captain Elias Slocum. The new companies that were added were commanded as follows: Company "I" under Captain Squire Ballew of Miami, Missouri; Company "K" under Captain William R. Ballew of Chillicothe, Missouri; Company "L" under Captain Nathan Arnold who was transferred to the Consolidated Company "B" in the 1865 reorganization of the 7th Regiment; and Company "M" under Captain James McMurty, who resigned April 10, 1863. Other officers were Colonel John F. Phillips, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas T. Crittenden, Major Emory S. Foster, 1st Lieutenant and Regimental Adjutant Samuel K. Hall, 1st Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster A. C. Marvin, Surgeon Charles C. Tibbets, Assistant Surgeon B. F. Hughes. The militia was at this time under Brigadier-General James Totten.

After the consolidation of troops, during February, March, April, and May 1863, the Regiment was engaged a number of times with the guerilla forces, killing a number of them. On June 1st, 1863, the Regimental Headquarters was changed to Newtonia, and during June and July the command killed some 70 Rebels of the guerilla forces. They had a heavy encounter in June with the forces of the Rebel guerilla chief, Major Livingston.

On July 2nd the Regiment marched to Cow Skin Prairie to break up a Rebel camp under Colonel Coffee, but after a hundred mile round trip, they could only report that they had failed to find him and had returned to camp.

During the 1st of August the Regiment was transferred from the District of Southwest Missouri to the District of Central Missouri. During the months of August and September it had several engagements in Lafayette, Johnson, and Morgan Counties and killed about 30 bushwhackers.

From October 6th through October 18th the 7th Regiment was in day and night pursuit of the forces of Confederate Brigadier-General John O. Shelby's forces, and fought with his rear guard for four days. On October 13th they had a general engagement at Marshall, Missouri, scattering Shelby's forces. On the 14th the 7th Regiment captured his train and ambulances and three wagon loads of ammunition.

During these two years, 1862 and 1863, the commanding officer stated in his report that the 7th Regiment had covered roughly 5,000 miles in active duty marching.

CHAPTER IV PRICE AND MARMADUKE'S INVASION OF MISSOURI

The early part of 1864 found the 7th Regiment not too active in battle. They were at Warrensburg on May 28th, Company "K" fought an engagement near Dunksburg of June 27th and 28th. Dunksburg had been founded as a general store just prior to the Civil War by a man named Dunkley, and received its name as a sort of joke. Folks would ask: "Are you going to the berg?" "What berg?" "Dunkley's berg!" They shortened the name to Dunksburg, and the name still stands today on the village in northeastern Johnson County.

They fought at Wellington on July 8th, and were in operations near Wellington from July 9th through 13th. A detachment went to Warder's Church on July 10th, another detachment to Columbia on July 12th. Then they were engaged in expeditions in Johnson County on July 16th, with a detachment to Clear Fork, near the village of Warrensburg, on that date. From July 26th to 31st they had a detachment on scout in Johnson County, and Company "G" had operations on the Blackwater River on July 27th. Company "C" was at Big Creek July 28th.

Company "K" was on expedition from Warrensburg to Chapel Hill, in the northwestern part of Johnson County, from July 29th through August 2nd. They fought a battle near Chapel Hill with Rebel guerilla forces on July 30th.

Company "K" next fought at Merrick's Creek, near Holden, on August 12th. One detachment of the 7th Regiment was operating in Johnson County from August 11th through 19th, and another detachment fought near Holden of August 12th.

Company "M" was on scout from Crisp's Mill on Big Creek from August 25th to 30th. They fought near Rose Hill on August 26th. A detachment fought near Lone Jack on September 1st. Another detachment was on operations in Johnson County from September 1st through 9th. The Regiment went on expedition from Sedalia to Scott's Fort on the Blackwater River from September 2nd through 4th. A detachment was on scout in Lafayette County from September 20th to 25th, and another detachment went to Arrow Rock Road on September 23rd.

The Battles of Jefferson City, Boonville And Sedalia

Major-General's Sterling Price, John Sappington Marmaduke and Fagan invaded Missouri in late September, 1864, and their first engagement with units of the 7th Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry was at Prince's Shoals, Osage River, Cole County, October 5th and 6th, and near Jefferson City on October 8th. Price and Marmaduke were also met with units of the 15th Regiment Missouri

Cavalry, 39th and 45th Regiments Missouri Infantry, 40th Regiment Enrolled Militia Infantry and 1st Regiment State Militia Cavalry.

Price was encamped with units of Fagan's and Marmaduke's some 14 miles from Jefferson City on the night of the 8th of October. On the ninth, these Confederate units marched through and beyond California, a distance of some 26 miles, still being opposed by units of the 7th Regiment State Militia Cavalry, as well as units of the 1st and 4th Regiments of Missouri State Militia Cavalry and the 6th and 7th Regiments Provisional Enrolled Militia Infantry.

On the 10th of October Price's forces reached Boonville, and in his report to the Confederacy he said: "My reception was enthusiastic in the extreme. Old and Young, men, women, and children, vied in their salutations and in ministering to the wants and comforts of my wearied and war-worn soldiers. About 300 prisoners were captured at Boonville, with arms, ammunition, and many stores, which were distributed among the soldiers."

General McNeil approached the Rebel forces with a cavalry force of about 2,500 men on the 11th. They were units of the 1st, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th Regiments Missouri State Militia Cavalry, 15th Regiment Missouri Cavalry, 43rd Regiment Missouri Infantry, and the 6th and 7th Regiments Provisional Enrolled Militia. They were to attack Boonville by the Tipton Road. General Sterling Price had selected his position about a half mile from the river on the road, the divisions of Fagan and Marmaduke were placed in the line of battle to receive McNeil's forces. The Federal forces attacked, but were driven back with considerable losses. They were later pursued by a portion of Fagan's division and Jackman's brigade for a distance of 21 miles with heavy losses, in spite of the obstinate Union resistance and the ruggedness of the country that they were in.

Captain Anderson had reported to Sterling Price on the 11th with a company of about 100 men and was immediately sent to destroy the Northern Missouri Railroad. At the same time Quantrell was sent with the men under his command to destroy the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad, and, if possible, to prevent the Union troops from throwing their forces in front of the advancing Rebel forces. The reason was obvious. There were a large number of units called up in Missouri on September 25th to repel Price and Marmaduke's invasion of Missouri. Although Regimental histories are not available on these units, he was faced with the possibility of facing any or all of the following units; 2nd Regiment Enrolled Militia Infantry; 2nd Regiment St. Louis City Guard Infantry; 3rd Battalion St. Louis City Guard Infantry; 3rd Regiment Enrolled Militia Infantry; 3rd Regiment St. Louis City Guard Militia; 4th Regiment St. Louis City Guard Infantry; 4th Regiment Enrolled Militia Infantry; 5th Regiment Enrolled Militia Infantry; 5th Regiment St. Louis City Guard Infantry; 6th Regiment Enrolled Militia Infantry; 6th Regiment

Provisional Enrolled Militia Infantry; 7th Regiment Provisional Enrolled Militia Infantry; 10th Regiment Enrolled Militia Infantry; 11th Regiment Enrolled Militia Infantry; 13th Regiment Enrolled Militia Infantry; 28th Regiment Enrolled Militia Infantry; 33rd Regiment Enrolled Militia Infantry; 34th Regiment Enrolled Militia Infantry; 39th Regiment Enrolled Militia Infantry; 46th Regiment Enrolled Militia Infantry; 52nd Regiment Enrolled Militia Infantry; 56th Regiment Enrolled Militia Infantry; 65th Regiment Enrolled Militia Infantry; 80th Regiment Enrolled Militia Infantry; 80th Regiment Provisional Enrolled Militia Infantry; and the 85th Regiment Enrolled Militia Infantry. These efforts of Anderson and Quantrell did some damage, but General Price admits that they "totally failed in the main object proposed, which was to destroy the large railway bridge that was in the end of St. Charles County."

These Enrolled Militia organizations were all mustered out on October 31st, 1864, after the threat of Price had passed and General Marmaduke was a Federal prisoner.

Sterling Price next moved from Boonville to Chouteau Springs, about 11 miles, after recruiting for the Rebel cause some 1200 to 1500 men, mostly unarmed. Information reached him that there were 5,000 arms in the City Hall at Glasgow, so Brigadier-General Clark of Marmaduke's Division was sent forth with his own Brigade and 500 of Jackman's Brigade with orders to cross the river at Arrow Rock and attack Glasgow at dawn the next morning. Brigadier-General J.O. Shelby with a small portion of his division and a section of his artillery was to attack the town from the west side at the same hour. The main purpose was to divert the Federal forces and to protect the Confederate forces so that they could advance under Shelby's fire from the artillery. General Clark had difficulty in crossing the river and was unable to commence an attack until an hour after Shelby had engaged the Union troops and citizens. When Glasgow surrendered, it was not until after the City Hall with its arms were burned. In capturing Glasgow, Price obtained between 800 and 900 prisoners, about 1200 small arms, about the same number of overcoats, 150 horses, large amounts of badly needed underclothing, and a steam boat. The prisoners were paroled, the supplies were distributed, and the steamboat was burned.

On October 13th Price's Army marched 14 miles, and he encamped at Mr. Marshall's. On the 14th he covered 8 miles to Jonesboro, and there he was joined by Major-General Fagan who had been left behind at LaMine. From Jonesboro Price ordered Brigadier-General M. Jefferson Thompson, then commanding Shelby's old brigade, to take with him a force of not less than 800 to 1,000 men and a section of artillery by Longwood, and there to proceed to Sedalia to attack the Federal forces there "if he should deem it advisable and prudent."

Sedalia was protected at that time by the 1st and 7th Regiments Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and was strongly fortified and well

garrisoned. The Rebel troops made a bold and daring assault on Sedalia and it fell into their hands. Over 200 prisoners were captured and paroled, and several stands of arms, many pistols, and several wagon loads of goods suitable to soldiers needs were captured and distributed.

Price's March From Sedalia And Lexington
To The Little Blue River

A prelude to the battles to be fought by the 7th Regiment at Little Blue, Big Blue, Independence and Westport was Price's continued march through Central Missouri. On the 15th of October, while Brigadier-General M. Jefferson Thompson of Missouri was attacking and capturing Sedalia for the Confederacy, and the 7th Regiment was making a gallant but futile stand, Sterling Price was passing to the north and captured Marshall, where he remained for two days. On the 19th Price had been at Waverly, and then went forward towards the direction of Lexington. Brigadier-General Shelby's division was in the front, to meet a possible attack by General's Blunt, Lane, and Jennison. On the 17th, near Lexington, Price discovered that he was fighting Company F, 16th Kansas Cavalry. Now the Missouri cavalry units, including the 7th Regiment, were joined by the 5th, 11th, 15th and 16th Regiments of Kansas Cavalry, who arrived at Lexington on the 19th. This was the first time that units of the Kansas forces had crossed into Missouri to join in the fight against a common enemy. The Union forces now consisted of between 3,000 and 4,000 Federal troops, mostly cavalry, from Colorado, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri.

Price feared that these troops might make a junction with Generals McNeil and A.J. Smith, who were in Sedalia and Salt Fork. Price flanked left and crossed the Tabo River to intercept their line of march. A battle ensued at 2:00 P.M. and the Union Cavalry fought well, but finally gave way and were pressed past Lexington and pursued to Independence. The Rebels, under Brigadier-General M. Jefferson Thompson, slept in the suburbs of Lexington that night.

Along with the other Federal cavalry units, the 7th Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry had fallen back to the Little Blue River, outside of Kansas City, Missouri. On the 20th the Rebel forces advanced westward to Fire Creek Prarie, where they received the information that these cavalry forces were at the Little Blue River.

Kansas, on October 9th, had enrolled her militia troops for service between the 9th and 29th of October and these had now entered the field to help defeat the Southern invasion. Fortunately, these were armed militia infantry. These units included the 1st through 22nd Regiments Militia Infantry and the 17th Regiment Infantry.

Big Blue And Westport

From the 19th to the 22nd the Union and Confederate forces were engaged around the Little Blue, Big Blue, and Independence. General Price pushed on to Independence, Missouri, where he was on the morning of October 22nd. When he left Independence, the Missouri and Kansas cavalry and the Kansas militia infantry forces had fallen back to the Big Blue River.

The Federal forces were on the Kansas City Road, which was by nature a strong position, and all of the art of defensive warfare had been exhausted in strengthening this position against the impending attack by the Confederate forces, under General Curtis, who were strengthened by Blunt's Army, and now numbered between 6,000 and 8,000 men. Having received the information regarding the Union cavalry and infantry on the Kansas City Road, Price decided to make his advance on the Santa Fe Road (Santa Fe Trail), which had been obstructed by felling trees. He did so, with Brigadier-General John O. Shelby's division in front who advanced, and detaching Jackman's Brigade and sending him up the heavily fortified Kansas City Road to engage the Union forces.

Brigadier-General Shelby crossed the Big Blue River with the remainder of his division, meeting some opposition from the Union forces, including the 7th Regiment, which was soon overcome. After crossing the Big Blue Shelby engaged Union forces to cover the crossing and passage of the supply train.

Brigadier-General Thompson with his Brigade, except Gordon's regiment, pressed the Union forces near the town of Westport, just to the south of Kansas City, and now a part of that town. Thompson was ordered to fall back to the Big Blue River. Colonel Gordon, with his regiment, who had been retained to guard the left, soon became engaged and was pressed by overpowering numbers of cavalry and infantry. He was rejoined by Jackman who, gallantly charging, repulsed the Union cavalry and infantry, and captured a 24 pound howitzer. The Rebels pressed on some distance inflicting heavy casualties.

A large force of the Union armies came out of Westport and a severe fight ensued. The Federals were trying to recapture the 24 pound howitzer. A heavy fight ensued, and with the arrival of Brigadier-General M. Jefferson Thompson, and the fall of night, put an end to the conflict.

The Confederates captured two flags which were presented to General Sterling Price on the battlefield. It is not stated which regiments that these flags were from. They had been captured by Captains McCoy and Wood, of Gordon's Regiment, who had taken them with their own hands.

In the meantime other forces had been engaged in the rear.

Price received information that the Federal forces were pursuing him, so he placed pickets along the Little Blue River to give notice of their approach. This had been done by Major-General Fagan. The Confederate forces were attacked on the morning of the 22nd by the Union cavalry and infantry, and drove in the pickets. General Fagan dispatched Brigadier-General William L. Cabell to drive back the Union forces, but on his return to Independence he was struck a blow in the flank, cutting off 300 to 400 men, and the Union forces captured two pieces of artillery. Major-General Marmaduke's Division, which formed the rear of the Army, became engaged with the same troops at about a half an hour before sundown, approximately two miles from Independence. The Union forces advance was temporarily checked by the Confederate forces who fell back about a half mile and took up new positions, which were attacked by Union forces with great fierceness, driving the Rebels back steadily until a late hour of the night, and, as Sterling Price stated in his report, in almost impenetrable darkness.

The Union troops forced Price's Army back until it encamped that night on the battle field near Westport, having marched some twelve miles, and during this entire time the two armies were almost constantly engaged in combat.

On the morning of the 23rd the Confederate Army took up the line of march, and in a short time discovered that the Union forces were in position on the prairie. The wagon train of supplies had been sent forward on the Fort Scott Road, this being the intended return route towards the Confederate States of America. Major-General Marmaduke had been instructed to resist the advance of the Union troops, now in his rear, if possible, as Marmaduke was now on the Fort Scott Road, the same as the train. Brigadier-General Shelby immediately attacked the Union cavalry and infantry units, assisted by Major-General Fagan and two brigades of Arkansas troops, and through a fierce battle managed to fight forward some six to seven miles, Major-General Marmaduke was at the right and rear of Major-General Sterling Price, and he was being attacked with great fierceness by an overwhelming force of Union troops. Their ammunition ran out, and they were forced to retreat for lack of supplies. General Fagan and the Arkansas troops were now in Westport.

Price was now near Westport, near the commands of Fagan and John O. Shelby. There he received information that his train, still on the Fort Scott Road, was threatened by large forces of his enemy, some 2,000 to 2,500 strong. These Union troops were moving in a line parallel to the Fort Scott Road. General Sterling Price sent this information to Major-General Fagan and Brigadier-General Shelby, and ordered them to fall back to the train as soon as they could do so with safety. They were still threatened with over a dozen cavalry regiments and about twenty infantry regiments, including the 7th Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry. Price was going to attempt

the defense of the wagon train until these troops arrived. He pushed forward to the front of the train with his escort, and then placed several thousand unarmed men into position to aid in his defense of the necessary supplies. The armed men of Tyler's Brigade were thrown forward into skirmishes, not more than 200 men, and Brigadier-General Cabell arrived and held the crossing of the creek on the left of the forces of Price. Colonel McCray's Brigade went forward of the wagon train, and formed a line of battle on the left flank of the Union forces. This caused the Union forces to fall back a considerable distance.

This latter movement left the rear and flank commands of Fagan and Shelby uncovered by the falling back of Marmaduke. Fagan, in attempting to rejoin Price, was attacked by a large force of Union troops, but with the aid of Colonel Jackman and his Brigade, who came to their assistance, the Union troops were repulsed. Shelby, in attempting to obey Price's orders, was attacked in the flank and thrown into some confusion, but rallied, fought off the attack, and rejoined Price that evening, as did Major-General Fagan.

That night the Confederate Army encamped on the Middle Fork of the Grand River, having marched 24 miles that day and being resisted the entire time by an overwhelming force of Union cavalry and infantry troops. General Sterling Price admits that on this date he did not have 8,000 armed men, troops tried from a long trek through Missouri, while the Union army numbered over 20,000 men, many of them fresh troops from Kansas.

The Battles of Mine Creek and Marmiton Or Charlot

After the defeat at the battle of Westport, Sterling Price's Army crossed from Missouri into Kansas north of Trading Post on the old Fort Scott Road. They marched 33 miles that day, without seeing any of the Union troops that had battled them the previous day. On the night of the 24th Major-General Marmaduke, who had been placed in charge of the Confederate front lines, received and forwarded word to Sterling Price that Union troops were threatening his pickets. Both of the Generals, after consultation, figured that the Union cavalry and infantry were headed for Mound City, Kansas, on a road paralleling the old Fort Scott Road.

Later in the evening a dispatch was captured on a Union courier from Mound City. The Commanding Officer of the Union troops there stated to his scouts observing the Confederate Army that he would be largely reinforced that night; that he wanted a sharp lookout kept for Price's Army; and that he wanted information at the earliest possible moment on their anticipated route. These reinforcements were mainly the Missouri and Kansas cavalry forces, the 6th and 7th Regiments Provisional Enrolled Militia Infantry, and the units

of the Kansas Militia Infantry, which had recently defeated Price at Westport. At a late hour of the night, General Price received some new recruits who had traveled over some 15 miles of the route that he had just covered and stated that there were no enemy troops to his rear.

With the arrival of morning, the Southern troops continued marching down the old Fort Scott Road from Trading Post towards Mine Creek, south of the present town of Pleasanton. By this time the Southern Generals knew that if they were attacked, that it would be from the front or right flank. Brigadier-General John O. Shelby was in front, Major-General's Fagan and Marmaduke composed the rear guard, Colonel Tyler's Brigade to the right of the center of the supply train at 400 yards distance, Brigadier-General Shelby's old Brigade to the right of the front at 400 yards, and Colonel Jackman's Brigade to the immediate front.

At Mine Creek, Little Osage River, Marais Des Cygnes, the troops had a slight change in plans, that affected the later battle. The troops of Brigadier-General Shelby were still in front, but Major-General Sterling Price ordered him to fall back into position behind Jackman's Brigade. Price had information that there were 1,000 Negroes under arms at Fort Scott, and his intentions were to send Shelby and his men to Fort Scott to capture it.

Before this plan could be carried out, Major-General Marmaduke sent word to Major-General Sterling Price that the Union troops had attacked his rear. These were the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 15th Regiments Missouri State Militia Cavalry, the 6th and 7th Regiments Provisional Enrolled Militia Infantry, the 5th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 15th, and 16th Regiments Kansas Cavalry, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 10th Regiments Militia Infantry from Kansas, the 1st, 3rd, and 4th Regiments Iowa Cavalry, and the 2nd Regiment Colorado Cavalry with McLane's Independent Battery Light Artillery, from Colorado. The enemy at that moment was at least 3,000 strong in a single line to his rear, and was still extending. Major-General Fagan sent word to Price that he was rushing to the aid of Marmaduke. Shelby was told to take his old Brigade and immediately reinforce Marmaduke and Fagan. Then General Price mounted his horse and hurried to the battlefield.

By the time that Major-General Price had reached the battlefield, the cavalry forces of the Union Army had so badly routed the Rebels that he met large numbers of Major-General's Marmaduke's and Fagan's men running and in utter confusion. The Federal Cavalry had drawn its sabers and came running down with a gallop. The Southerner's had fired back, but then many of them became weaponless as it was impossible to reload rifles on horse back. All attempts to reorganize them were in vain. Other Southern troops were thrown into confusion as they tried to cross the steep, slippery banks of Mine Creek. In

the fighting in the bottoms hundreds of Rebel troops were captured.

Private James Dunlavy became a hero of the day, and one of the few, if not the only, privates in history to capture a Major-General. He leveled his gun at a big, disheveled Confederate in blue jeans and dripping wet in the rain. This man had been described as "a handsome six footer with small hands and feet, he sat on a horse with consuming grace; his eyes were kind and intelligent, his mustache and beard were soft; fine hair was brushed smoothly down his head and flared in a glorious ruffle around the back of his coat collar; unmarried, he was the 'catch' of the river towns." He looked far from that way standing there with a Union rifle pointing at him. Private Dunlavy marched his prisoner back to General Curtis who was sitting in an ambulance. Curtis looked at the big man and asked: "Major-General John Sappington Marmaduke?" The wounded man, with a pride which rose above the indignity to which the fortunes of war had brought him, nodded his head affirmatively.

Another capture of the day was Brigadier-General William L. Cabell of the Arkansas troops.

Major-General Price received word that Major-General Marmaduke, Brigadier-General Cabell, and Colonel Slemmon's Brigade had been captured with 300 to 400 of their men and the only five pieces of artillery that he had left.

Brigadier-General John O. Shelby was ordered to try to reform the Rebel troops, several thousand of whom had fled unarmed. Shelby's men still had their arms. Shelby's men held off the Union cavalry for several hours while the supply train crossed the Osage. Major-General Fagan had succeeded in rallying a portion of his forces in front of the immense lines of unarmed men until nightfall. The train reached the Marmiton, where Price overtook it, having marched a distance of 28 miles.

On October 26th many of the wagons were destroyed that had teams that could not be replaced. The Union Army made no further attempts to harass the Confederate Army, so they proceeded south into Indian Territory where they could be protected by General Stand Watie and his Choctaw, Chickasaw and Cherokee armed brigades. Price's Army marched three days without food, and all that some of them could find after that was elm bark, acorns, and fat Mexican ponies to eat. On their arrival in Indian Territory, Price furloughed his army.

CHAPTER V THE LAST DAYS OF THE SEVENTH

It had been a long and hard month for the 7th Regiment, as they fought in all of the major campaigns of the Union forces against the invasion of Price's Army. The only other action that they saw during 1864 was a detachment on scout from Warrensburg to Greenton Valley from November 29th to December 3rd.

From January 12th to 15th, 1865, a detachment was on scout from Camp Grover to Texas Prairie, and Company "I" was sent from Warrensburg to Miami and was there until January 17th. On January 18th a detachment was sent on scout from Warrensburg to Tabo Creek and surrounding areas from February 1st to 5th, and the Regiment was scouting in Lafayette County from the 3rd to 8th.

A detachment went on scout from Warrensburg to Columbus and had a skirmish near Greenton, March 19-23, 1865.

During March and April most of the officers and all of the enlisted men were mustered out except for the recruits, under Special Orders No. 53, series of 1865, District of Central Missouri. The 7th Regiment was consolidated into two companies: Company "A" consisted of the recruits from the old companies "A", "B", "C", "D", and "E" and Company "B" consisting of the recruits from old companies "F", "G", "H", "I", "K", "L", and "M". Consolidated Company "A" was placed under Captain Charles E. Spedden, formerly of Company "D", and First Lieutenant Thomas W. Phillips, also formerly of Company "D". The troops of Consolidated Company "B" were placed under Captain Nathan Arnold, formerly of Company "L", and First Lieutenant R.J. Leaming, formerly of Company "F".

On May 3rd the 7th Regiment saw their last action near Boonville. It was mustered out on July 11, 1865. This Regiment lost during service a total of 4 officers and 56 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded, and 6 officers and 152 enlisted men by disease, for a total loss of 218 casualties.

APPENDIX I
LIST OF EXPEDITIONS AND ENGAGEMENTS

LIST OF EXPEDITIONS AND ENGAGEMENTS

1862

1. Post Oak Creek, near mouth of Briar, March 26.
2. Warrensburg, April 8.
3. Company "G" at Warrensburg, May 17.
4. Headquarters at Syracuse, June 1 to August 15.
5. Companies "A", "D", and "E" at Boonville, July and August.
6. Detachment in pursuit of Poindexter, August 4-15.
7. Company "D" at Compton's Ferry, Grand River, and Switzer's Mills.
8. Independence, August 12.
9. Scout from Fort Leavenworth to Independence, August 17-27.
10. Battle of Lone Jack, August 16.
11. Relief of Lexington, August 16-19.
12. One company on expedition to Hickory Grove, August 17-27.
13. Return to Sedalia, August 19.
14. Fayetteville, Arkansas, October 24.
15. Huntsville, Arkansas, October 28.
16. Cross Hollows, Arkansas, by way of Elk Horn Tavern (Pea Ridge) November 3.
17. Newtonia, November 3- December 11.
18. Elk Horn Tavern, December 11-13.

1863

19. Company "A" to Berryville, Arkansas, January 8.
20. Relief of Springfield, January 11-12.
21. March toward Hartsville, January 12-18.
22. Greenfield, Missouri, January 20 - May 28.
23. Company "G" on Scout from Linden to White River, April 1-5.
24. White River, April 17.
25. Detachment on scout from Newton's to French Point and Centre Creek, May 13-18.
26. Detachment to French Point, May 15.
27. Detachment to Carthage, May 16.
28. Hartsville, May 23.
29. Mountain Store, May 26.
30. Headquarters to Newtonia, June 1.
31. Carthage, June 27-28.
32. Cow Skin Prarie to break up Coffee's camp, July 28 - August 1.
33. Detachment on scout from Sedalia, August 25-28.
34. Detachment at Clear Fork, August 26.
35. Expeditions and engagements in Johnson, Lafayette and Morgan Counties, August and September.
36. Pursuit of Shelby's forces, October 6-18.
37. Capture of Shelby's wagon train, October 14.
38. Company "H" near Syracuse, October 25.
39. Warsaw, October 7.
40. Near Camp Cole, October 9.
41. La Mine Bridge, October 10.
42. Boonville, October 10-11.

- 43. Merrill's Crossing and Dug Ford near Jonesborough, October 12.
- 44. Blackwater, October 12.
- 45. Marshall, Arrow Rock, and Blackwater, October 13.
- 46. Jonesborough, October 14.

1864

- 47. Warrensburg, May 28.
- 48. Company "K" near Dunksburg, June 27-28.
- 49. Wellington, July 8.
- 50. Operations near Wellington, July 9-13.
- 51. Detachment to Warder's Church July 10.
- 52. Detachment to Columbia, July 12.
- 53. Johnson County, July 16.
- 54. Detachment to Clear Fork near Warrensburg, July 16.
- 55. Detachment on scout in Johnson County, July 26-31.
- 56. Company "G" to Blackwater River, July 27.
- 57. Company "C" to Big Creek, July 28.
- 58. Company "K" on expedition from Warrensburg, to Chapel Hill, July 29-August 2.
- 59. Company "K" near Chapel Hill, July 30.
- 60. Operations near Holden, August 2-8.
- 61. Company "K", Merrick's Creek, near Holden, August 12.
- 62. Detachment operating in Johnson County, August 11-19.
- 63. Detachment near Holden on August 12.
- 64. Company "M" on scout from Crisp's Mill to Big Creek, August 25-30.
- 65. Company "M" near Rose Hill, August 26.
- 66. Detachment near Lone Jack, September 1.
- 67. Detachment on operations in Johnson County, September 1-9.
- 68. Expedition from Sedalia to Scott's Fort on Blackwater River, September 2-4.
- 69. Detachment on scout in Lafayette County, September 20-25.
- 70. Detachment to Arrow Rock Road, September 23.
- 71. Prince's Shoals, Osage River, Cole County, October 5-6.
- 72. Near Jefferson City, October 8.
- 73. California and Boonville, October 11-12.
- 74. Sedalia, October 15.
- 75. Little Blue, October 21.
- 76. Independence, Big Blue, and State Line, October 22.
- 77. Westport, October 23.
- 78. Engagement at the Marmiton or Battle of Charlot, October 25.
- 79. Mine Creek, Osage River, Marais Des Cygnes, October 25.
- 80. Detachment on scout from Warrensburg to Greenton Valley, November 29-December 3.

1865

- 81. Detachment on scout from Camp Grover to Texas Prarie, January 12-15.

82. Company "I" on scout from Warrensburg to Miami, January 12-17.
83. Detachment on scout from Warrensburg to Snibar Hills, January 18-22.
84. Detachment on scout from Warrensburg to Tabo Creek, etc., February 1-5.
85. Scouting in Lafayette County, February 3-8.
86. Detachment on scout from Warrensburg to Columbus and skirmish near Greenton, March 19-23.
87. Near Boonville, May 3.
88. Duty in Central Missouri until mustered out July 11.

Losses:	Officers	Enlisted Men	Total
Killed and Mortally wounded	4	56	60
Disease	6	152	158
Totals	10	208	218

APPENDIX II

UNITS THAT FOUGHT WITH THE 7TH REGIMENT
STATE MILITIA CAVALRY DURING PRICE AND
MARMADUKE'S INVASION OF 1864

UNITS THAT FOUGHT WITH THE 7TH REGIMENT STATE
MILITIA CAVALRY DURING PRICE AND MARMADUKE'S
INVASION OF 1864

In and Near Jefferson City, October 7-8:

- 1st Regiment State Militia Cavalry
- 15th Regiment Missouri Cavalry
- 39th Regiment Missouri Infantry
- 40th Regiment Missouri enrolled Militia Infantry
- 45th Regiment Missouri Infantry
- 1st Regiment Iowa Cavalry

California, Missouri, October 9th:

- 1st Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry
- 4th Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry
- 6th Regiment Provisional Enrolled Militia Infantry
- 7th Regiment Provisional Enrolled Militia Infantry
- 1st Regiment Iowa Cavalry

Boonville Campaigns, October 9-12:

- 1st Regiment State Militia Cavalry
- 4th Regiment State Militia Cavalry
- 6th Regiment State Militia Cavalry
- 9th Regiment State Militia Cavalry
- 15th Regiment Missouri Cavalry
- 6th Regiment Provisional Enrolled Militia Infantry
- 7th Regiment Provisional Enrolled Militia Infantry
- 43rd Regiment Missouri Infantry
- 1st Regiment Iowa Cavalry

Glasgow, Missouri, October 15:

- 9th Regiment State Militia Cavalry
- 6 Company's of the 43rd Regiment Missouri Infantry

Sedalia, Missouri, October 15:

- 1st Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry

Near Lexington, Missouri, and at Lexington, October 17 and 19:

- Company "F", 16th Regiment, Kansas Cavalry (October 17)
- 5th Regiment Kansas Cavalry
- 11th Regiment Kansas Cavalry
- 15th Regiment Kansas Cavalry
- 16th Regiment Kansas Cavalry
- 2nd Regiment Colorado Cavalry

La Mine Bridge, October 19-20:

39th Regiment Missouri Infantry

Little Blue River, October 21:

1st Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry
2nd Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry
4th Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry
6th Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry
8th Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry
9th Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry
6th Regiment Provisional Enrolled Militia Infantry
7th Regiment Provisional Enrolled Militia Infantry

5th Regiment Kansas Cavalry
7th Regiment Kansas Cavalry
11th Regiment Kansas Cavalry
15th Regiment Kansas Cavalry
16th Regiment Kansas Cavalry
18th Regiment Kansas Militia Infantry

4th Regiment Iowa Cavalry

2nd Regiment Colorado Cavalry
McLane's Independent Battery Light Artillery

Big Blue River, Independence, State Line, Byram's Ford, October 22:

1st Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry
2nd Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry
3rd Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry
4th Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry
6th Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry
8th Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry
9th Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry
15th Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry
6th Regiment Provisional Enrolled Militia Infantry
7th Regiment Provisional Enrolled Militia Infantry

5th Regiment Kansas Cavalry
7th Regiment Kansas Cavalry
11th Regiment Kansas Cavalry
14th Regiment Kansas Cavalry (Company "E")
15th Regiment Kansas Cavalry
16th Regiment Kansas Cavalry
4th Regiment Kansas Militia Infantry
5th Regiment Kansas Militia Infantry
6th Regiment Kansas Militia Infantry
10th Regiment Kansas Militia Infantry

12th Regiment Kansas Militia Infantry
13th Regiment Kansas Militia Infantry
15th Regiment Kansas Militia Infantry
16th Regiment Kansas Militia Infantry
19th Regiment Kansas Militia Infantry
20th Regiment Kansas Militia Infantry
21st Regiment Kansas Militia Infantry

3rd Regiment Iowa Cavalry
4th Regiment Iowa Cavalry

2nd Regiment Colorado Cavalry
McLean's Independent Battery Light Artillery

Westport, October 23:

1st Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry
2nd Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry
4th Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry
6th Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry
8th Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry
6th Regiment Provisional Enrolled Militia Infantry
7th Regiment Provisional Enrolled Militia Infantry

5th Regiment Kansas Cavalry
7th Regiment Kansas Cavalry
11th Regiment Kansas Cavalry
14th Regiment Kansas Cavalry
16th Regiment Kansas Cavalry
2nd Battery Kansas Light Artillery (and pursuit to Fort Scott)
4th Regiment Kansas Militia Infantry
5th Regiment Kansas Militia Infantry
6th Regiment Kansas Militia Infantry
10th Regiment Kansas Militia Infantry
12th Regiment Kansas Militia Infantry
13th Regiment Kansas Militia Infantry
15th Regiment Kansas Militia Infantry
16th Regiment Kansas Militia Infantry
19th Regiment Kansas Militia Infantry
20th Regiment Kansas Militia Infantry
21st Regiment Kansas Militia Infantry

2nd Regiment Colorado Cavalry
McLean's Independent Battery Light Artillery

Marmiton or Battle of Charlot, October 25:

1st Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry
2nd Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry
4th Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry

6th Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry
8th Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry
15th Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry
6th Regiment Provisional Enrolled Militia Infantry
7th Regiment Provisional Enrolled Militia Infantry

5th Regiment Kansas Cavalry
14th Regiment Kansas Cavalry
15th Regiment Kansas Cavalry
16th Regiment Kansas Cavalry

3rd Regiment Iowa Cavalry
4th Regiment Iowa Cavalry

McLean's Independent Battery Light Artillery (Colorado)

Mine Creek, Osage River, Maraid Des Cygnes, October 25:

1st Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry
2nd Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry
4th Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry
6th Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry
8th Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry
15th Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry
6th Regiment Provisional Enrolled Militia Infantry
7th Regiment Provisional Enrolled Militia Infantry

5th Regiment Kansas Cavalry
7th Regiment Kansas Cavalry
11th Regiment Kansas Cavalry
14th Regiment Kansas Cavalry
15th Regiment Kansas Cavalry
16th Regiment Kansas Cavalry
4th Regiment Kansas Militia Infantry
5th Regiment Kansas Militia Infantry
6th Regiment Kansas Militia Infantry
10th Regiment Kansas Militia Infantry

1st Regiment Iowa Cavalry
3rd Regiment Iowa Cavalry
4th Regiment Iowa Cavalry

2nd Regiment Colorado Cavalry
McLane's Independent Battery Light Artillery

APPENDIX III

THE ORGANIZATION AND COMMANDERS OF
THE SOUTHERN FORCES UNDER GENERALS
PRICE AND MARMADUKE ON THEIR OCTOBER
1864 CAMPAIGN THROUGH
MISSOURI

THE ORGANIZATION AND COMMANDERS OF THE SOUTHERN
FORCES UNDER GENERALS PRICE AND MARMADUKE ON
THEIR OCTOBER 1864 CAMPAIGN THROUGH MISSOURI

Major-General Sterling Price, Commanding

FAGAN'S DIVISION

Major-General John F. Fagan of Arkansas

CABELL'S BRIGADE

Brigadier-General William R. Cabell, Commanding
Lt. Colonel A. V. Ruff

Monroe's Arkansas Cavalry	Colonel J. C. C. Monroe
Gordon's Arkansas Cavalry	Colonel Anderson Gordon
Morgan's Arkansas Cavalry	Colonel T. J. Morgan
Hill's Arkansas Cavalry	Colonel J. F. Hill
Gunter's Arkansas Cavalry Battalion	Colonel Thomas M. Gunter
Harrell's Arkansas Cavalry Battalion	Lt. Colonel John M. Harrell
Witherspoon's Arkansas Cavalry Battalion	Major J. L. Witherspoon
Hughey's Arkansas Cavalry Battalion	Captain W. M. Hughey

SLEMON'S BRIGADE

Colonel W. F. Slemons, Commanding
Colonel William A. Crawford

2nd Arkansas Cavalry	Colonel W. F. Slemons
Crawford's Arkansas Cavalry	Colonel William A. Crawford
Carlton's Arkansas Cavalry	Colonel Charles H. Carlton
Wright's Arkansas Cavalry	Colonel John C. Wright

DOBBIN'S BRIGADE

Colonel Archibald S. Dobbin, Commanding

Dobbin's Arkansas Cavalry	Colonel Archibald S. Dobbin
McGhee's Arkansas Cavalry	Colonel James McGhee
Witt's Arkansas Cavalry	Colonel A. R. Witt
Blocher's Arkansas Cavalry	Lieutenant J. V. Aimmerman

MC CRAY'S BRIGADE

Colonel Thomas H. McCray, Commanding

45th Arkansas Mounted Infantry	Colonel Milton I. Boher
47th Arkansas Mounted Infantry	Colonel Lee Crandall
15th Missouri Cavalry	Colonel Timothy Reeves

UNATTACHED

Lyle's Arkansas Cavalry	Colonel Oliver Pl Lyles
Rogan's Arkansas Cavalry	Colonel James W. Rogan
Anderson's Arkansas Cavalry Batt- alion.	Colonel William L. Anderson

MARMADUKE'S DIVISION

Major-General John Sappington Marmaduke,
Commanding
Brigadier-General John B. Clark Jr.

MARMADUKE'S BRIGADE

Brigadier-General John B. Clark, Jr.,
Commanding
Colonel Colton Greene

3rd Missouri Cavalry	Colonel Colton Greene
4th Missouri Cavalry	Colonel John Q. Burbridge
7th Missouri Cavalry	Colonel S. G. Kitchen
Davies' Missouri Battalion Cavalry	Lt. Colonel J. S. Davies
8th Missouri Cavalry	Colonel William L. Jeffers
10th Missouri Cavalry	Colonel Robert R. Lawther
14th Missouri Cavalry Battalion	Lt. Colonel Robert C. Wood
Hynson's Texas Battery	Captain H. C. Hynson
Engineer Company	Captain James T. Hogane

ESCORT

Company D, 5th Missouri Cavalry	Captain D. R. Stollard
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FREEMAN'S BRIGADE

Colonel Thomas R. Freeman, Commanding

Freeman's Missouri Cavalry	Colonel Thomas R. Freeman
Fristoe's Missouri Cavalry	Colonel Edward T. Fristoe
Ford's Arkansas Cavalry Battalion	Lt. Colonel Barney Ford

SHELBY'S DIVISION

Brigadier-General Joseph O. Shelby, Commanding

SHELBY'S BRIGADE

Colonel David Shanks, Commanding
Colonel Moses W. Smith
Brigadier-General M. Jefferson Thompson

5th Missouri Cavalry	Colonel Frank B. Gordon
11th Missouri Cavalry	Colonel Moses W. Smith
12th Missouri Cavalry	Colonel David Shanks
Elliott's Missouri Cavalry	Colonel Benjamin Elliott
Slayback's Missouri Cavalry	Lt. Colonel Alonzo W. Slayback
Collin's Missouri Battery	Captain Richard A. Collins

JACKMAN'S BRIGADE

Colonel Sidney D. Jackman, Commanding

Jackman's Missouri Cavalry	Lt. Colonel C.H. Nichols
Hunter's Missouri Cavalry	Colonel DeWitt C. Hunter
William's Missouri Cavalry	Lt. Colonel D.A. Williams
Schnable's Missouri Cavalry Batt- alion	Lt. Colonel John A. Schnable
Collin's Missouri Battery (One Section)	Lieutenant Jacob D. Conner

UNATTACHED

46th Arkansas Mounted Infantry	Colonel W.O. Coleman
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TYLER'S BRIGADE

Colonel Charles H. Tyler, Commanding

Perkin's Missouri Cavalry	Colonel Caleb Perkins
Coffee's Missouri Cavalry	Colonel John T. Coffee
Searcy's Missouri Cavalry	Colonel James J. Searcy

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF WHERE SOME OF THE MEMBERS OF THE
7TH REGIMENT MISSOURI STATE MILITIA CAVALRY
ARE BURIED

LIST OF SOME OF THE MEMBERS OF THE 7TH REGIMENT MISSOURI
STATE MILITIA CAVALRY AND WHERE THEY ARE BURIED

COMPANY "A"

1st Lt. John M. Jewell	Sunset Hill Cemetary, Warrensburg
Lt. W. A. Criston	Old Warrensburg Cemetary
James H. McGuire	Sunset Hill Cemetary, Warrensburg
James Taylor	Old Cornelia Cemetary, Cornelia

COMPANY "C"

Lt. Francis Pharris	Sunset Hill Cemetary, Warrensburg
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COMPANY "E"

John Jackson	Cemetary, Windsor
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COMPANY "G"

James Rodgers	Old Warrensburg Cemetary
James Potts	Old Warrensburg Cemetary
Samuel West	Old Warrensburg Cemetary
E. F. Vigor (pr Visor)	Sunset Hill Cemetary, Warrensburg

COMPANY "H"

Sgt. Thomas Evans	Sunset Hill Cemetary, Warrensburg
Patrick H. Alexander	Sunset Hill Cemetary, Warrensburg

COMPANY "K"

C. M. Landman	Sunset Hill Cemetary, Warrensburg
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COMPANY "M"

William T. Lannom	Sunset Hill Cemetary, Warrensburg
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APPENDIX V

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE 7TH REGIMENT

Date	Name	Rank	To Rank	Home	Remarks
May 1, 1862	John F. Phillips	Colonel	May 1, 1862	Sedalia-	Mustered out at expiration of term, March 1865
May 1, 1862	T.T. Crittenden	Lt. Colonel	May 1, 1862	Warrens-	Mustered out at expiration of term, April 1865
May 1,, 1862	Emory S. Foster	Major	May 1, 1862	Jeffer-	Resigned June 2, 1864 son City
July 12, 1862	J.B. Rowland	Major	July 12, 1862		Resigned Sept. 24, 1862
Dec. 16, 1862	Henry Suess	Major	Dec. 15, 1862	Sedalia-	Resigned Nov. 25, 1864
Dec. 29, 1864	M.C. Henslee	Major	Dec. 29, 1864		Mustered out at expiration of term, April 1865
March 27, 1863	T.W. Heats	Major	Feb. 16, 1863	Prince-	Dismissed February 7, ton 186(?).
Dec. 24, 1862	J.N. Pennock	Lt. (Adjutant)	Dec. 24, 1862		Resigned March 1865.
Oct. 14, 1862	S.K. Hall	Lt. (Q.M.)	Oct. 1, 1862	Warrens-	Mustered out at expiration of term, March 1865
Nov. 5, 1862	John R. Moore	Lt. (Commissary)	Nov. 5, 1862	Warrens-	Promoted to Brigade Commander
April 9, 1864	E.T. Ward	Lt. (Commissary)	April 9, 1864	Warrens-	Mustered out at expiration of term, March 1865
May 17, 1862	Charles C. Tibbetts	Surgeon	May 1, 1862		Died of congestive fever at Bloomfield, Missouri, May 19, 1863.
June 18, 1863	T.J. Montgomery	Surgeon	June 18, 1863	Sedalia-	Mustered out at expiration of term, April 17, 1865.
March 4, 1862	C.C. Tibbetts	Asst. Surgeon	March 4, 1862		Promoted to Surgeon of the 6th Cavalry

May 14, 1862 Fayette Clapp	Asst. Surgeon April 14, 1862	Resigned Sept. 24, 1863.
Nov. 14, 1862 J.L. Edwards	Asst. Surgeon Nov. 4, 1862	Illinois Mustered out at expiration of term, April 22, 1865.
April 25, 1863 M. T. Chastain	Asst. Surgeon Apr. 25, 1863	George-town Mustered out at expiration of term, March 15, 1865.
May 15, 1862 R.A. Foster	Chaplain May 15, 1862	Mustered out at expiration of term, March 18, 1865.

COMPANY "A"

March 13, 1862 T.W. Houts	Captain	Jan. 11, 1862	Promoted to Major, February 16, 1863.
Apr. 19, 1863 Joseph Peak	Captain	April 4, 1863	Warrens-burg Mustered out at expiration of term, March 14, 1865.
Mar. 13, 1862 John M. Jewell	1st. Lt.	Jan. 11, 1862	Wounded in action on March 26, 1863, and died March 27, 1863. Buried in Old Warrensburg Cemetary on Gay Street.
May 5, 1862 Joseph Peak	1st Lt.	Apr. 7, 1862	Warrens-burg Promoted to Captain, April 4, 1863.
Apr. 10, 1863 A.H. Christian	1st Lt.	Apr. 4, 1863	Killed at battle of Big Blue, Missouri.
March 13, 1862 A. H. Christian	2nd Lt.	Jan. 11, 1862	Promoted to 1st Lt. April 4, 1863.
April 10, 1863 George P. Chiles	2nd Lt.	Apr. 4, 1863	Warsaw Resigned December 26, 1864.

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COMPANY "B"

April 25, 1862 R.L. Ferguson	Captain	Mar. 24, 1862-Miami	Mustered out at expiration of term, March 23, 1865
April 25, 1862 Henry Suess	1st Lt.	March 24, 1862	Promoted to Major, December 15, 1862
Jan. 16, 1863 S.H. McGuire	1st Lt.	Jan. 6, 1863	Rowletta Mustered out at expiration of term, March 22, 1865.
April 25, 1862 G.W. McGuire	2nd Lt.	Mar. 24, 1862	Resigned July 1, 1865.
July 26, 1862 S.H. McGuire	2nd Lt.	July 12, 1862	Promoted to 1st Lt.
Jan. 10, 1863 Ambrose Daley	2nd Lt.	Jan. 4, 1863	Warrensburg mustered out at expiration of term, March 22, 1865.

COMPANY "C"

April 25, 1862 William W. Miller	Captain	Apr. 8, 1862	Mustered out by Special Order No. 1, Jan. 5, 1863.
Feb. 7, 1863 H.C.J. Fewell	Captain	Feb. 7, 1863	Resigned Oct, 22, 1863.
Dec. 17, 1863 William P. Baker	Captain	Dec. 14, 1863	Leesville mustered out at expiration of term, April 7, 1865.
April 26, 1862 John Coalter	1st Lt.	Apr. 8, 1862	Resigned July 3, 1862.
July 16, 1862 Henry T. Dodson	1st Lt.	July 12, 1862	Resigned Nov. 18, 1862.
Dec. 22, 1862 N.J. Bailey	1st Lt.	Dec. 15, 1862	Accidentally killed at Elk Horn Tavern (Pea Ridge); Arkansas, Dec. 25, 1862.
Feb. 19, 1863 Francis Pharris	1st Lt.	Feb. 7, 1863	Leesville mustered out at expiration of term, April 7, 1865. Buried at Sunset Hill Cemetary, Warrensburg.

April 28, 1862	F.A. Watermire	2nd Lt.	Apr. 5, 1862	Died of disease at Springfield, Missouri, November 9, 1862.
Dec. 24, 1862	Francis Pharris	2nd Lt.	Dec. 15, 1862	Promoted to 1st Lt. of Company "C", February 7, 1863.
March 23, 1863	William P. Baker	2nd Lt.	Mar. 16, 1863	Promoted to Captain of Company "C", December 14, 1863.
Dec. 17, 1863	James L. Couch	2nd Lt.	Dec. 14, 1863	Killed at the Battle of Big Blue, October 23, 1864.

COMPANY "D"

April 13, 1862	Jesse J. Turley	Captain	Apr. 2, 1862	Accidentally killed May 18, 1862.
May 28, 1862	James M. Turley	Captain	May 23, 1862	Commissioned Captain, Company "H", 13th Missouri Cavalry.
Nov. 24, 1864	Charles E. Spedden	Captain	May 14, 1864	Transferred to Consolidated Company "A", 7th Regiment M.S.M. Cavalry.
April 13, 1862	James M. Turley	1st Lt.	Apr. 2, 1862	Promoted to Captain, May 14, 1864.
May 29, 1862	George A. White	1st Lt.	May 23, 1862	Resigned June 30, 1862.
July 26, 1862	Frederick W. Becker	1st Lt.	July 19, 1862	Commissioned 1st Lt, Company "I", 13th Missouri Cavalry.
Nov. 24, 1864	Thomas W. Phillips	1st Lt.	Nov. 14, 1864	Transferred to Consolidated Company "A", 7th Regiment M.S.M. Cavalry.
April 13, 1862	George A. White	2nd Lt.	Apr. 2, 1862	Promoted to 1st Lt.
May 29, 1862	James Rary	2nd Lt.	May 23, 1862	Resigned July 8, 1862.
July 26, 1862	George N. Heaton	2nd Lt.	July 19, 1862	Resigned Jan. 7, 1863.
April 10, 1863	A. McGoffie	2nd Lt.	April 4, 1863	Resigned Aug. 19, 1863.

COMPANY "E"

April 26, 1862	Owen D. Hawley	Captain	April 12, 1862	Died at Cassville, Missouri, Oct. 5, 1862.
Nov. 15, 1862	Abraham Darst	Captain	Nov. 8, 1862 Dayton, Ohio	Resigned January 18, 1865.
Jan. 30, 1865	Henry Albert	Captain	Jan. 24, 1865 Cole Camp	Mustered out at expiration of term, April 11, 1865.
April 26, 1862	J. B. Rowland	1st. Lt.	Mar. 16, 1862	Promoted to Major, July 12, 1862.
July 26, 1862	Abraham Darst	1st. Lt.	July 19, 1862 Dayton, Ohio	Promoted to Captain, November 8, 1862.
Nov. 18, 1862	James H. Crawford	1st. Lt.	Nov. 8, 1862 Sedalia	Mustered out at expiration of term, April 11, 1865.
April 26, 1862	Benjamin Edwards	2nd Lt.	April 12, 1862	Resigned June 24, 1862
July 24, 1862	Benjamin B. Edwards	2nd Lt.	July 15, 1862	Died of disease at Springfield, Missouri January 7, 1865.
Sept. 24, 1863	T. H. B. Mitchell	2nd Lt.	Sept. 1, 1863	Resigned April 1, 1864.

COMPANY "F"

April 25, 1862	Benjamin H. Wilson	Captain	Apr. 17, 1862 Marshall	Mustered out at expiration of term, April 22, 1865.
April 25, 1862	Rush J. Leaming	1st. Lt.	Apr. 17, 1862 Harris-onville	Transferred to Consolidated Company "B", 7th Regiment M. S. M. Cavalry.
April 25, 1862	John S. Crane	2nd Lt.	Apr. 17, 1862 Marshall	Mustered out at expiration of term, April 22, 1865.

COMPANY "G"

April 25, 1862 M.W. Foster	Captain	Apr. 21, 1862 Warrens- burg	Mustered out at expiration of term, April 20, 1865. promoted to Captain, Company "H", August 24, 1863. Commissioned 1st Lt. of Company "H", 13th. Missouri Cavalry. Resigned Sept. 23, 1862. Mustered out at expir- ation of term, April 20, 1865.
April 25, 1862 R.M. Box	1st Lt.	Apr. 1, 1862 Warrens- burg	
Dec. 26, 1863 William L. Christian	1st Lt.	Dec. 23, 1863	
April 25, 1862 Sandy Lowe	2nd Lt.	Apr. 21, 1862	
Jan. 12, 1863 Daniel V. Marr	2nd Lt.	Oct. 9, 1862 Warrens-	

COMPANY "H"

April 26, 1862 Elias Slocum	Captain	Apr. 21, 1862	Resigned June 2, 1863. Mustered out at expir- ation of term, April 20, 1865.
Sept. 2, 1863 R. M. Box	Captain	Aug. 24, 1863 Warrens- burg	
April 26, 1862 John Atkinson	1st Lt.	Feb. 3, 1862	Resigned Nov. 18, 1863. Died August 31, 1863. Promoted to Adjutant on December 24, 1862. Mustered out at expir- ation of term, April 20, 1865.
Feb. 19, 1863 C. Westl off	1st Lt.	Feb. 7, 1863	
April 26, 1862 J.N. Pennock	2nd Lt.	Apr. 3, 1862	
May 16, 1863 George W. Houts	2nd Lt.	May 9, 1863 Warrens- burg	

COMPANY "I"

April 23, 1862 Squire Ballew	Captain	Apr. 21, 1862 Miami	Dismissed by General Order No. 190, War De- partment, May 28, 1864.
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Sept. 15, 1864	G.T. Hamblin	Captain	Sept. 15, 1864	Mustered out at expiration of term, April 3, 1865
April 23, 1862	G. T. Prichard	1st Lt.	Apr. 4, 1862	Resigned May 30, 1863.
June 22, 1863	G. W. Calvin	1st Lt.	June 14, 1863	Mustered out at expiration of term, April 3, 1865
April 23, 1862	G. T. Hamblin	2nd Lt.	Apr. 4, 1862	Promoted to Captain

COMPANY "K"

Aug. 8, 1862	William B. Ballew	Captain	July 28, 1862	Chillicothe	Mustered out at expiration of term, April 3, 1865
Aug. 8, 1862	Elisha Horn	1st Lt.	July 28, 1862		Mustered out at expiration of term, April 3, 1865
Nov. 3, 1862	William B. Wilson	2nd Lt.	Aug. 13, 1862		Mustered out at expiration of term, April 3, 1865

COMPANY "L"

April 23, 1862	Marlin C. Henslee	Captain	April 5, 1862	Princeton	Promoted to Major, December 29, 1864.
January 13, 1865	Nathan Arnold	Captain	Jan. 7, 1865		Transferred to Consolidated Company "B", 7th Regiment M.S.M. Cavalry.
Dec. 2, 1862	William Argo	1st Lt.	Nov. 27, 1862		Mustered out at expiration of term, April 4, 1865
Dec. 2, 1862	Aaron McIntosh	2nd Lt.	Nov. 22, 1862		Resigned Jan. 1, 1864.
Jan. 21, 1864	John T. Anderson	2nd Lt.	Jan. 16, 1864		Not mustered.

COMPANY "M"

April 12, 1862	James McMurty	Captain	April 12, 1862		Resigned April 10, 1863.
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April 21, 1863 O.B. Queen	Captain	Apr. 18, 1863 Carrollton	Mustered out at expiration of term, April 11, 1865.
April 23, 1862 Charles Holtzinger	1st Lt.	Mar. 18, 1862	Resigned March 3, 1863.
March 23, 1863 O.B. Queen	1st Lt.	March 16, 1863 Carrollton	Promoted to Captain, April 18, 1863.
May 14, 1863 Reulen T. Berry	1st Lt.	May 1, 1863	Mustered out at expiration of term, April 11, 1865.
April 23, 1862 A.J. McElhaney	2nd Lt.	April 12, 1862	Mustered out at expiration of term, April 11, 1865
May 2, 1862 S.K. Hall	1st Lt. (Batt. May 1, 1862 Adjutant)		Warrens-Mustered out October 1, 1862.
May 2, 1862 A.C. Marvin	1st Lt. (Batt. May 1, 1862 Adjutant)		Jeffer-Mustered out July 29, 1862.

CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES

By Special Orders No. 53, Series of 1865, District of Central Missouri, all men not mustered out in March and April of 1865 were consolidated into two companies; Company "A" consisting of the remnants of old Companies "A", "B", "C", "D", and "E"; Company "B" consisting of the remnants of old Companies "F", "G", "H", "I", "K", "L" and "M".

CONSOLIDATED COMPANY "A"

Nov. 24, 1864 Charles E. Spedden	Captain	Nov. 14, 1864 Sedalia	Transferred from old Company "D"; Mustered out July 11, 1865.
Nov. 24, 1864 Thomas W. Phillips	1st Lt.	Nov. 14, 1864 Dresden	Transferred from old Company "D": Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Jan. 13, 1865 Nathan Arnold	Captain	Jan. 7, 1865	Transferred from old Company "L"; mustered out July 11, 1865.
April 25, 1862 R.L. Leaming	1st Lt.	April 17, 1862	Transferred from old Company "F"; mustered out July 11, 1865.

THE REGIMENT WAS MUSTERED OUT

JULY 11, 1865

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